

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE
Week ending the 19th January 1884.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Ghattal Patriká"	Birsinha, Ghattal	.....	5th January 1884. 25th December 1883.
2	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	653	
3	"Tripurá Vártávaha"	Comillah	.....
4	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Alok"	Calcutta	.....
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto	700	14th January 1884.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	150	11th ditto.
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto	8,500	12th ditto.
9	"Bártábaha"	Pubna	.....
10	"Bhárat Bandhu"	Calcutta	.....
11	"Bhárat Hitaishí"	Burrisal	450	
12	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh	713	1st ditto
13	"Bardwán Sanjivaní"	Burdwan	282	8th ditto.
14	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca	.....	11th ditto.
15	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	7th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	526	13th ditto.
17	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	11th ditto.
18	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	267	5th ditto.
19	"Halisahar Prakáshiká"	Calcutta	.....	12th ditto.
20	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	9th ditto.
21	"Játiya Suhrid"	Calcutta	700	
22	"Medini"	Midnapore	.....	10th ditto.
23	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	418	
24	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	11th ditto.
25	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta	850	14th ditto.
26	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	421	6th ditto.
27	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	287	15th ditto.
28	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	275	11th ditto.
29	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah	.....
30	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	220	10th ditto.
31	"Sádharańi"	Chinsurah	500	6th ditto.
32	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	
33	"Samaya"	Ditto	.....	14th ditto.
34	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	.....	12th ditto.
35	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	.....
36	"Shakti"	Calcutta	.....
37	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá 24-Perghs.	.....	14th ditto.
38	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Calcutta	3,000	12th ditto.
39	"Surabhi"	Deoghur	.....	14th ditto.
40	"Udbodhan"	Calcutta	.....	11th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
41	"Dainik Vartá"	Calcutta	.....	10th to 16th January 1884.
42	"Samvad Prabhákar"	Ditto	250	9th to 12th ditto.
43	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	10th to 16th ditto.
44	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	8th to 14th ditto.
45	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	
46	"Prabháti"	Ditto	500	10th to 16th ditto.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	12th January 1884.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....	10th ditto.
49	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	10th ditto.
50	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	14th ditto.
51	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	.....	12th ditto.
52	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore	.....
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Jám-Jahan-numá"	Calcutta	250	11th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
54	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	.....	16th ditto.
55	"Amir-ul-Akbar"	Ditto	.....	10th ditto.
56	"Jarida-i-numaish"	Ditto	.....	14th & 17th January 1884.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
57	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
58	"Assam News"	Ditto	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
59	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	188	29th December 1883.
60	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	30th ditto.
61	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	92	27th ditto.
62	"Purusottam Patriká"	Pooree	330	31st ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	.....
64	"Taraka"	Midnapore	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
65	"Kahatriya Patriká"	Patna	400	Jaistha to Agraháyan 1290 B.S.

POLITICAL.

The *Vikrampur Patriká*, of the 11th January, has the following:—

VIKRAMPUR PATRIKA,
Jan. 11th, 1884.

The
Asia.

The Russian Government in has issued orders to the effect that opium or other intoxicating drugs should not be sold, imported, or grown in Turkistan. Let the reader see how beautiful and politic the administration of Russia is. The British Government is anxious to secure the largest amount of revenue from intoxicating articles. It is ready to make the people drunk by encouraging the outstill system and to convert them into devils by encouraging the use of opium. On the contrary, the Russian Government is ready to raise men from the earth to heaven. This is heavenly indeed.

2. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 11th January, observes that the French have established their supremacy in Annam, and in the Arabian sea. They seem to be

ARYA DARPAN,
Jan. 11th, 1884.

The French Policy in Annam.

bent upon redeeming their loss in Egypt. The English have refused to interfere in the affairs of the Soudan. They have called in Turkey in Egypt, and Germany has undertaken to preserve the peace in China. England seems to be on the alert, and is using her best endeavours to defeat the designs of France.

3. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 13th January, remarks that misfortune never comes alone. Scarcely has Egypt recovered from the effects of recent events

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 13th, 1884.

Egypt.

when a new difficulty has arisen in the Soudan. The British Government has replied to the Egyptian note, declining to interfere in the affairs of the Soudan. The ascendancy of the Sultan is likely to be established in Egypt. Whether right or wrong, the English cannot remain quiet. All European Powers have an eye on Egypt. The English could have annexed Egypt long ago, but the European powers will prevent such annexation. Egypt, though weak, is strong with a sort of electric force. The writer is of opinion that the British Government should help Egypt to some extent. The Sultan should not be allowed to obtain complete mastery in Egypt.

4. The *Navavibhákar*, of the 14th January, makes the following observations on the situation in Egypt:—

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Jan. 14th, 1884.

Egypt.

We cannot approve of the present vacillating policy of the British Government in Egypt. One who stands with his two legs on two boats gets into a scrape. If you really desire to walk in the path of justice and righteousness, then take back Arabi Pasha and his companions from Ceylon to Egypt, and place the administration of that country in their hands, yourselves not approaching the precincts of Egypt which will fare as it may. If, on the contrary, you have neither the courage nor the inclination to walk in this path, then assist Egypt with troops. You have weakened the house, and you cannot but now guard it with your own men. You have killed the guard who guarded the house, destroyed the credit of the master of the house, and will you now refuse to protect him from foreign invasion on the pretext of promoting peace by the adoption of a policy of neutrality? What sort of policy is this? You ought to have adopted a neutral policy at the outset. The advice of Mr. Bright ought to have been followed.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

5. The following observations regarding the *Concordat* are extracted from the *Bhárat Mihir* of the 1st January:—

BHARAT MIHIR,
Jan. 1st, 1884.

The Concordat.

How many expectations were raised by the Ilbert Bill! But they have all been baffled. It was sought to make an image of the god Siva, but the image turned out is that of a monkey. In seeking

to remove administrative inconvenience and race distinctions in the judge, Lord Ripon has practically exempted European British subjects from liability to criminal trial. When the accused is a European, his friends and relations will be the witnesses and jurors, while the Magistrate will become an indifferent spectator, not able to punish even if willing to do so. Again, in most districts in Bengal, the number of Europeans is very small, and even these are bound to each other by ties of kindred or otherwise. By giving his assent to this shameful *Concordat* with the European Defence Association, Lord Ripon has shown extreme weakmindedness. The people of India thought that they were fortunate enough in having a firm-minded Viceroy, but now they are surprised to find that no other Viceroy ever showed so much weakness. If Lord Ripon had really the intention to act in this manner, why has he imposed upon the people of India by his feats of legerdemain for the last twelve months? Government has set a very bad example to its peaceful and inoffensive Hindu subjects. It has shown that as a means of obtaining concessions from Government, threats are more effective than loyalty or support.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Jan. 1st 1884.

6. The same paper observes in another article that it is time that the people of this country showed life and activity. Let meetings to protest against the *Concordat* be held in every town and village in Bengal. Lord Ripon has never been, nor now is, looked upon as an enemy. It was doubtless owing to an error of judgment that he made a settlement on such humiliating terms. It was not unnatural that he should be guided, as rulers are guided, by the advice of his councillors. The people regarded him as more than an average ruler, and hence their present disappointment.

BHARAT MIHIR.

7. The same paper says that though it is prepared to support all those provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill which facilitate the acquisition of the occupancy right by the tenant, still it cannot approve of section 45 of the Bill in its entirety. The writer is not unduly partial to either the landlord or the tenant, but is anxious to support those provisions alone, which are calculated to benefit both. Section 45 of the Bill is open to objection, inasmuch as it will practically place landlords and tenants above the reach of the Contract Act. Contracts which a powerful zemindar may have extorted from a weak tenantry, and which are really objectionable, may be set aside under the existing law, and there is no need of special legislation to deal with them. There ought to be as little special legislation as possible. Why should landlords and tenants in Bengal be exempt from the operation of the Contract Law to which all else are subject? The statement made by the Lieutenant-Governor that all landlords are powerful and all tenants weak is far from correct. In East Bengal the reverse is generally found to be the case. The writer is not prepared to accept the interpretation given by the Lieutenant-Governor of Regulation VIII of 1793. Under section 23 of the Contract Act, and section 111 of the Evidence Act, bad contracts may be set aside by the court. In lieu of the provisions of the Bill on the subject of contracts, the Editor would substitute the following:—"If the ryot has occupancy right in the zerat land belonging to the village or mehal where his homestead is situate, and in all cases in which an occupancy ryot has given a kabuliyat in exchange for a temporary lease, there shall be a presumption of want of good faith."

BHARAT MIHIR.

8. It is doubtful, remarks the same paper, whether another such oppressive tax as the license tax was ever introduced into Bengal. The income tax was much like the license tax. The license tax assessors think

The license tax.

themselves supremely blest if only they can increase the revenue of Government. These petty foster-sons of Government cause extreme hardship to poor people. Complaints frequently reach the ears of Government, but no notice is taken of them. Many do not appeal against the assessments, because appeals are expensive and rarely successful. Nevertheless, the number of cases in which objections were preferred last year was far from small. Not a few assessees in the lowest grades would be exempt from liability to pay the tax, if the assessors but did their work conscientiously.

9. The same paper blames Mr. Bellett, the Registrar of the Calcutta University, for the mismanagement which marked the recent examinations of the University. The days of examination were postponed. The number of question papers fell short, and the papers were full of typographical errors. Mr. Bellett should be transferred to some other branch of the public service.

BHARAT MIHIR.
Jan. 1st, 1884.

10. The same paper directs the attention of the Magistrate of Mymensingh to a recent case in Sherepore, in that district, in which the sub-divisional officer and the police of Atia made great delay in enquiring into the causes of the death of a man who had been left in a dying state near the local hospital.

BHARAT MIHIR.

11. The *Sansodhini*, of the 5th January, hears from a correspondent that the management of the local madrasa is not what it ought to be. The Superintendent and the head Moulvie are not on good terms with each other. The Superintendent never consults the subordinate teachers, and is opposed to the teaching of English, though an English teacher is entertained on Rs. 30 a month.

SANSODHINI,
Jan. 5th, 1884.

12. The same paper observes that theft and dacoity are rare in Chittagong, but the crime of incendiarism is very prevalent. The stern administration of Mr. Field put it down, but it has again made its appearance.

SANSODHINI.

13. The same paper observes that the jury device, instead of wiping away race antagonism as the Ilbert Bill originally intended to do, will foster it. Natives will be tried by Magistrates and Europeans by a jury. This inequality of privilege will do a great mischief.

SANSODHINI.

14. The *Grāmavartā Prakāshikā*, of the 5th January, deplores the end of the Ilbert Bill. All the hopes and expectations have been frustrated by this treaty made by Government. The Ilbert Bill indeed cuts both ways. The advantages expected from the Ilbert Bill were few, but the injury done by the surrender of the Government is great. Government has set a very bad example.

GRAMVARTĀ
PRAKASHIKĀ,
Jan. 5th, 1884.

Sir Auckland Colvin.

15. The same paper has the following regarding Sir Auckland Colvin:—

GRAMVARTĀ
PRAKASHIKĀ.

"Our new Finance Minister, Sir Auckland Colvin, has, in consultation with Mr. Evans, the representative of selfish Englishmen, led Lord Ripon astray from the path of rectitude. This Sir Auckland ruined the Egyptians by bringing about a war in the interests of certain English bondholders. Again, in the interests of a few self-seeking Englishmen he is about to ruin the people of India. What more can be expected from men, who, to promote the interests of their countrymen, never stop to consider what is right or wrong.

16. The same paper is glad to announce that the Government has granted Rs. 100 for each district to enable native artisans to visit the Exhibition. But, says

GRAMVARTĀ
PRAKASHIKĀ.

Native artisans in the Exhibition.

the writer, Rs. 100 is too small a sum to cover the expenses of those that will come from distant districts, like Patna, Cuttack, Purneah, Chittagong, and others. Mr. Thompson is actuated by noble motives indeed, but he should have taken the question of expense into consideration.

GRANVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Jan. 6th, 1884.

17. The same paper says that the Government is about to place European offenders beyond the reach of punishment by handing them over to a jury of their own countrymen for trial. If this is done, it will be difficult for the natives to preserve their honour. What have the people of India done that facilities of oppression should be given to Europeans by granting them what they never asked? If the argument is that the English were never tried by anybody except their countrymen, the people of India too were, up to the end of the Mahomedan era, never tried by any one except their countrymen. Why should the British Government take away the right of the people of India?

The Ilbert Bill.

GRANVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

18. The same paper is of opinion that the sovereign power depends upon the confidence of the people. Whether under the lawless Government of Russia, the model constitution of England, or the democracies of France and America, the foundations of the sovereign authority rest on the confidence of the people. Now during the administration of Lord Ripon the people had confidence that the pledges of Her Majesty would be redeemed; that these pledges were real and not mere freaks of state craft. It is a matter of great regret that owing to the sad turn which the Ilbert Bill has taken the confidence in the sovereign authority will be shaken.

Confidence in the sovereign.

PARIDARSHAK,
Jan. 6th, 1884.

19. The *Paridarshak*, of the 6th January, learns that Sir Auckland Colvin, the new Finance Minister, is at the bottom of the disgraceful treaty which has been made with the opponents of the Ilbert Bill. The writer could not believe that a righteous man like Lord Ripon could be either so duped by his council or so frightened by the threats of these men as to show signs of such weakness. After mature consideration, however, the writer has come to the conclusion that Lord Ripon has been really deceived, the Government humiliated, the natives insulted, and their feelings wounded. The effect of the measure will be that the government will pass into the hands of some selfish people. Europeans and Eurasians will be plainly told to commit any crime they please, because they will henceforth be tried by themselves and will receive no punishment.

The Ilbert Bill.

PARIDARSHAK.

20. The same paper remarks that since the introduction of the Ilbert Bill Europeans have come to exceedingly dislike the supporters of the measure. The affair of Baboo Surendranath Banerjee shows how harsh and mean the conduct of the European Judges is towards them. The independence shown by the students of East Bengal inspired the officials with envy. In a short time three cases in which students were implicated cropped up in Dacca and Chittagong, and the Judges, prompted by ignoble feelings, have dealt severely with them.

The Dacca student's case.

SADHARANI,
Jan. 6th, 1884.

21. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Sadhāranī*, of the 6th January, headed the "Legislative powers and the timidity of Government:"—Why has the fate of the Ilbert Bill caused so much fear to the people? Government is constantly enacting new laws, some beneficial and others injurious. The laws passed by a legislature which does not consult public opinion, or the members of which are not elected by the people, can never prove wholly beneficial. In England, Parliament which is composed of the representatives of the people, representatives who

The legislative powers of Government.

seek the good of the people, enact the laws; while the fact that all laws must receive the assent of the Queen's Ministers secures the interests of the administration. This system does not obtain in India, and hence there is here so much irregularity. Here is indeed a Legislative Council, but practically it is of no consequence. The opinion of the Council is not acted upon in all cases. What the Governor-General, the President of the Council, desires is done. The making of the settlement regarding the Ilbert Bill, and the passing of the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act, are instances in point. Where the enactment and the repeal of laws depend upon the wishes of a single individual, it is but natural that various injurious laws should be there enacted. This is being done in this country. A law will be passed if only the chief ruler can be somehow convinced of its necessity, or repealed if he can be somehow convinced of its inutility. With a view to prevent the passing into law of the Ilbert Bill, a handful of Europeans took up a determined attitude, had recourse to abuse in lieu of reasoning, and produced a firm impression in the mind of the Government that unless their demands were complied with they would mutiny. At this, Government was overpowered with fear, and in disregard of prevailing custom and its own dignity set itself to make a settlement with those Europeans—nay, actually made an unreasonable settlement with them, which is now to receive the sanction of law. The final decision has not been yet given, but what it will be is not hard to conjecture.

Witnessing the success of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill, the zemindars are now seeking to follow their example, and are anxious to obtain a withdrawal of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. They have formed associations, raised subscriptions, appointed delegates, and have begun to threaten Government. They now ask that either the Bill should be withdrawn or their interests purchased by Government. In other words, the Bill should not be passed because Government would not be able to incur such an enormous expenditure. All this shows that the passing of the Tenancy Bill is exceedingly problematical. It is not again improbable that Messrs. Monro, Westmacott, and other officers may unite and seek to prevent the passing of the Local Self-Government Bill, saying that otherwise they will resign. Indeed, if Government lacks firmness, it will not be able to carry out any public measure against opposition.

22. The same paper remarks that the moral effects of Lord Ripon's action are extremely bad. The fact that he has made a settlement with the European Defence Association has led the people to think of his weakmindedness. The zemindars have seized the opportunity to intimidate Lord Ripon. Who can, after this, say that the Rent Bill and the Local Self-Government Bill will pass?

SADHARANI,
Jan. 6th, 1884.

23. The same paper remarks that morality and politics are not only two different things, but in certain respects the one is found to be quite opposed to the other. Morality teaches men not to take away anything which belongs to others, but politics inculcates the opposite lesson. The teachings of morality and of politics regarding the protection of the weak, sincere and truthful behaviour, the amelioration of the condition of the people, the rewarding of the meritorious, the impartial administration of justice, and fear of God and man, are all opposed to each other.

SADHARANI.

24. The same paper contains a poem on "Fate," the substance of which is that when a person becomes ill-fated he fails to turn to account even the most splendid opportunities, nay, even the most favourable circumstances leave him where he was. It is because the people of India are ill-fated that the

SADHARANI.

A poem.

Ilbert Bill has become a failure. The people of India have long suffered misery; nothing benefits them. They are licking the feet of others, suffering pain, and making outcries. But who hears them or grants them a remedy? The powerful English are taking away all wealth, but if this is told them they indulge in harsh language. They are beating and assaulting and occasionally killing people and trying themselves. But why should the English be blamed for this? It is India that is ill-fated.

CHARU VARTA,
Jan. 7th, 1884.

25. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 7th January, is thankful to Lord Ripon that he has made arrangements for the preservation of the ancient monuments of India.

The ancient monuments of India.

There is no department of Government on which Lord Ripon's eye has not fallen. Lord Ripon really loves the country, and therefore he has made this arrangement. This will be a lasting monument of Lord Ripon's fame.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 8th, 1884.

26. The *Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 8th January, observes that the village of Kayápát was formerly included in the district of Midnapore and the sub-division of

K yápát.

Garhbeta, but now it is included in the district of Hooghly and the sub-division of Jáhánábád. Hooghly and Jáhánábád are twice as much distant from Kayápát as Midnapore and Garhbeta. This has been pointed out to the authorities, but they will not hear of it. They have put the people of Kayápát to increased inconvenience.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 11th, 1884.

27. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 11th January, is surprised to see the end of the Ilbert Bill. Some people have lost their confidence in Government. No one

The end of the Ilbert Bill.

thought that affairs would take such a turn. The people had formed high expectations of the present Government. They had full confidence that a handful of Englishmen would not be able to lead the Government away from the noble objects it had set its heart upon. Some are of opinion that in case His Excellency fails to pass the Ilbert Bill he should resign. But the writer thinks that his resignation will bring on more evil than good. No Governor-General will be so sincerely desirous of doing good to India. The few liberal measures initiated by him, such as Self-government, will go to ruin in case he resigns.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

28. The same paper says that the cost of litigation has increased to such an extent that the poor and middle classes scarcely obtain justice. It is no use for them

The selling of justice.

to take shelter in the courts of justice against the oppression of high-handed neighbours. Government should use its best endeavours to protect life and property. The courts are established for this purpose. But the fees are so high that people can scarcely afford to go to court.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Jan. 9th, 1884.

29. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 9th January, says that the real and the best self-government is where people try themselves, and the settlement made by the Govern-

The Ilbert Bill.

ment of India with the Defence Association will introduce the best system of trial.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

30. The same paper observes that the national pride stands in the way of friendly intercourse between the two races, English and Indian. The English are

Race antagonism.

naturally proud, and they are conscious of their conquest and ascendancy. So they do not consider the people of India men. The pride repels the people from making advances. So there is no possibility of friendly feeling between them.

MEDINI,
Jan. 10th, 1884.

31. The *Medini*, of the 10th January, says that the land belongs to Government. But the Government has farmed it out to the zemindar, he to the

The grievances of the raiyats.

patnidar, he again to darpatnidar, and so on to the fourth or fifth remove.

Thus, with the increase in the number of intermediate proprietors, there is a decrease in the vitality of the cultivator, and in the wealth he acquires by labour. Every one of these intermediate proprietors is to get an income which must come from the produce of the land. Agricultural labour has become very dear owing to the rise in the price of food-grains. Then, again, the yield of the field depends on rainfall which varies every year. If after surmounting all these difficulties the labours of the cultivator are rewarded with a bumper crop, it is exported to distant countries. So the raiyats have their just grievances.

32. The same paper observes that the people for the last ten months have cherished various dreams of good government under the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon.

Lord Ripon.

He was abused and insulted by his countrymen, who raised a powerful outcry. But he has now made a secret treaty with his opponents without condescending to consult the natives who are so much attached to him.

33. A correspondent of the same paper notices the hardships of a journey to Midnapore by the Ulubaria steamer.

The Midnapore steamer service.

The writer has personally experienced these hardships. The steamer moves very slowly, and the officers in charge often treat the passengers with great rudeness.

34. A correspondent of the same paper, Baboo Kailas Chandra Maiti, of Dara Akubpur, complains of the highhanded proceedings of Mr. Mendes, who has included

The khas mehals.

a piece of lakheraj land at Halápára in the revenue paying land, and has farmed it out to Raikumar Poddar. The tenant has not obtained possession, and has lost his suit about possession both in the criminal and in the civil courts. But Mr. Mendes has issued a certificate and sold the standing crop to the extent of Rs. 525. In another instance he has realized much more than was due from the party.

35. The Maldah correspondent of the same paper observes that the Arms Act has deprived poor people of the use of arms. The police arrests any one who

The depredations of wild animals.

is found using arms, and the Magistrates fine him. But tigers sometimes carry away men and cattle. Is it not advisable to repeal the Act, at least as far as these districts which abound in jungle are concerned?

36. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 10th January, remarks that everybody becomes impatient when his interest is affected in any way. The Rent Bill has

The zemindars.

produced great anxiety in the minds of the zemindars. The zemindars are the right hand of Government, and form a most respectable and respected body in Bengal. The writer asks the Government to give the complaints of the zemindars a careful hearing.

37. The Govindaganj correspondent of the same paper is glad to observe that the Magistrate of Rungpore is an active, amiable, and able officer.

Miscellaneous.

The people are very sorry that the Magistrate did not visit the middle class English School and the Patshalas during his stay at Govindaganj.

The inhabitants of Majildaha made a petition to him for a road to Govindaganj, and he has kindly ordered that an estimate be framed.

The land over which the road is to pass belongs to the late Hon'ble Prasannakumar Tagore. The writer hopes that the land will be given from the estate without compensation.

38. The Tulsighat correspondent of the same paper complains that the number of thefts in that locality has increased during this year of scarcity. The police

Miscellaneous.

should be on the alert.

MEDINI,
Jan. 10th, 1884.

MEDINI.

MEDINI.

MEDINI.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Jan. 10th, 1884.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

The reduction of the salt tax had at first the effect of reducing the price of salt by two pice per seer, but the dealers in salt have again raised it to the former limit. So the reduction has not benefited the people.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 10th, 1884.

39. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 10th January, makes the following complaints in connection with the Exhibition :—

1st.—The Europeans and natives are treated very differently.

2nd.—A sufficient number of resting places is not provided in the building. There are a few in the museum yard.

3rd.—Many places of refreshment are provided for Europeans. But for natives only one place has been assigned, and that close to the water-closet.

PRATIKAR,
Jan. 11th, 1884.

40. The *Pratikār*, of the 11th January, remarks that the jury that will try European offenders shall have a majority of Englishmen. The consequence of this modification will be, in the opinion of some, that, as at present, the European offenders will escape with impunity. At present they are punished when the Judge is an upright man. In future they will be punished when there will be four or five righteous men on the jury. "But," says the writer, "this modification will place Europeans, like the Brahmans of Menu, beyond the reach of punishment."

PRATIKAR.

41. The same paper observes that Mr. Kirkwood, the Judge, is a great friend to the trade in European shoes and socks. He does not allow anybody to enter his Court putting on shoes and socks of any other kind. Will the educated Pleaders tolerate this sort of humiliation?

VIKRAMPUR PATRIKA,
Jan. 11th, 1884.

42. The *Vikrampur Patrikā*, of the 11th January, hears that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned Rs. 100 for each district to enable the artisans to profit by visiting the International Exhibition. The writer thinks that this is done only with a view to obtain popularity. The illiterate artisans are not likely to profit much by this visit. He is of opinion that Rs. 100 would be too small a sum for districts like Dacca, Cuttack, Patna, Monghyr, Purneah, Berhampur, Chittagong and others. For these Rs. 500 at least would be necessary.

VIKRAMPUR PATRIKA

43. The same paper says :—"The Lieutenant-Governor has taken two years to decide the question of Self-Government. But he has not been able to come to any decision in this long time. He would certainly have done something if he had a mind to do so. But we think that, as long as he is here, or as long as Lord Ripon is here, there is no possibility of his doing anything."

VIKRAMPUR PATRIKA.

44. The same paper infers that appointments in the Postal Department to the value of Rs. 250 and upwards will no more be given to Bengalis, from the fact that no Bengali has been appointed Postmaster of Dacca since the time the post was made worth Rs. 250. The department is under the direct control of Lord Ripon, and the Lieutenant-Governor has nothing to do with it. Then why is not an able Bengali appointed the Postmaster of Dacca? Surely such injustice in Lord Ripon's time is very disappointing.

VIKRAMPUR PATRIKA.

45. The same paper is afraid that Russia is fast approaching India, and that the British Government is not adopting the only means by which the safety of the Indian Empire can be secured, namely to keep the people of India contented with good and wise government. But instead of doing that it is seeking to trample the people under foot. After a hundred and fifty years of British rule people are not thought fit for

obtaining their full liberties. The writer is of opinion that, instead of depending on the dubious friendship of the Amir of Kabul, the British Government should rule the natives of India in such a way that they might soon be enabled to rival the European nations. In that case England will be so strong, both in Europe and in Asia, that a foreign invasion would be rendered an impossibility.

46. The same paper complains that the Judge of Dacca comes to office at 2 P. M. and goes home at 9 P. M., causing great inconvenience, both to the

The Judge of Dacca.

suitors and Pleaders. People come to Court at 10, and have to wait till 9 o'clock in the night. It does not look well that the convenience of the subordinates should thus be disregarded. The civilians who treat the natives in this way lose the respect of the people.

47. The same paper hears that Lord Ripon has come to terms with Anglo-Indians. If he makes arrangements to suit the wishes of Anglo-

The Ilbert Bill and Lord Ripon.

Indians, not only will the people of India, but Anglo-Indians also will consider him a weak Governor. By this act he will give such undue advantage to Anglo-Indians that Her Majesty will have but very little power left in her Indian Empire.

48. The *Education Gazette*, of the 11th January, disapproves the idea of appointing half the number of

The Statutory Civilians.

Statutory Civilians by examination and the other half by nomination. It says that all the appointments should be made according to the results of a competitive test.

49. The *Udbodhan*, of the 11th January, sets forth the advantages that will be derived by European offenders from the

The results of the Ilbert Bill.

Ilbert Bill. Before European Magistrates of inferior rank their privileges remain as before. Before District Magistrates and Sessions Judges they will have the privilege of claiming trial by jury. They will have a voice in the choice of jurors. The planters, who oppress the coolies in a tea garden will be judged by tea-planters. They will never receive any punishment. Crimes will multiply, and the coolies in tea gardens will suffer the torments of hell. There is no use in increasing the punitive powers of the Judges and Magistrates when the real power of trial is taken away from them.

50. The same paper says that the lessons taught by the Ilbert Bill are the following:—

The lessons taught by the Ilbert Bill.

1. It is a mistake to think that the English will not oppose any measure reasonably calculated to do good. The Anglo-Indians wear the mantle of virtue and civilization, but within they are full of animal propensities, love of tyranny and selfishness.
2. The people of India, though educated and active, are still wanting in certain qualities the possession of which alone can place them on a footing of equality with the English. These are the spirit of self-help, enterprise, and self-sacrifice, and above all resoluteness in suppressing tyranny and reputation abroad for commerce and manufacture, and influence in England. Without these all writings, speeches and lamentations are in vain.

51. The same paper suggests the adoption of the following measures during a famine:—1st, stopping the ex-

The remedy of famines.

portation of grain; 2nd, remission of land revenue; 3rd, the establishment of public granaries; 4th, the establishment of workhouses; 5th, the opening of charitable relief establishments; 6th, facilities for the transport of grains. The following are the

VIKRAMPUR PATRIKA.

Jan. 11th, 1884.

VIKRAMPUR PATRIKA

EDUCATION GAZETTE.

Jan. 11th, 1884.

UDBODHAN,

Jan. 11th, 1884.

UDBODHAN.

UDBODHAN.

causes of famine :—1st, want of rain ; 2nd, want of the facilities of transport ; 3rd, the poverty of the people.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 11th, 1884.

The Ilbert Bill.

52. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 11th January, says that the Government has done well. It has abolished the race distinction of Magistrates, and increased their power. But the jury device will produce the very opposite result. It will perpetuate race distinction in the offenders.

BEHAR BANDHU,
Jan. 10th, 1884.

The Ilbert Bill.

53. The *Behar Bandhu*, of the 10th January, remarks that the Ilbert Bill, about which so much noise was made at the outset, has now been reduced like the tail of a cow, which is thick at the top and slender at the end, to very small dimensions. The settlement is extremely unsatisfactory. Europeans have been given privileges which they never asked for.

UCHIT BAKTA,
Jan. 12th, 1884.

Hindi.

54. The *Uchit Baktā*, of the 12th January, complains that Arabic and Persian must now be studied by people whose mother-tongue is Hindi. This is regarded as a hardship.

UCHIT BAKTA.

55. The same paper complains that police oppression has not yet ceased to exist. The writer draws the attention of the authorities to a recent case in

A case of police oppression.

which a Marwarie woman in Calcutta, who had been to the shrine of Kalighat in company with her husband and child, and had accidentally got separated from him, was prosecuted by the police on a charge of begging in the streets, because she had asked a loan of one pice from a passer-by in order that she might purchase some sweetmeat for her hungry child. The woman has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
Jan. 12th, 1884.

The Ilbert Bill.

56. The *Halisahar Prakāshikā*, of the 12th January, says that the entire white population of India are against the Ilbert Bill. In spite of all the discouraging circumstances people had faith in the firmness of Lord Ripon, and they believed that he would never ruin India to please Anglo-Indians, who hate them. The hopes and expectations of India depend on him alone.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 12th, 1884.

Grievances of railway passengers.

57. The *Bangabāsi*, of the 12th January, complains that the railway coolies in Goalundo demand unreasonable wages from those whose bags or other articles they may be asked to carry ; that it is difficult to purchase tickets at the Goalundo station, owing to the high-handedness of the police constables stationed near the booking office ; that males occasionally get into female carriages of the Eastern Bengal Railway (an instance is mentioned) ; and that lights in the carriages do not burn all the night.

BANGABASI.

The Ilbert Bill.

58. The same paper remarks that the extension of the system of trial by jury will often result in miscarriage of justice, and by reason of the paucity of Europeans in the mofussil cause serious administrative inconvenience. The people have learnt much from the Ilbert Bill agitation. They will gain even if the Bill passes in its present form.

BANGABASI.

Rise in the price of rice.

59. A correspondent of the same paper states that rice is rising in price in the Bankoora district, and that distress is in consequence increasing.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 12th, 1884.

Subordinate educational service.

60. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th January, is glad to hear that Mr. Croft is endeavouring to obtain an increase of pay for the overworked members of the subordinate educational service. These men depend for their promotion entirely upon the favour of their official superiors, who frequently abuse their powers.

61. The same paper says that the return of good feelings between the official and non-official Europeans put an end to the hopes of the native community.

Debate on the Ilbert Bill.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 12th, 1884.

Mr. Thomas' speech deserves unmixed contempt. It was remarked by the Lieutenant-Governor that the Bill, even if it passed, would remain a dead letter. Lord Ripon's assurances have not removed the uneasiness of the people. What is the good of passing this Bill? It should be withdrawn.

62. The same paper points out the defects of the *concordat*. The observations made are similar to those noticed before. The Editor exhorts his fellow country-

The *concordat*.

men to keep up a persistent agitation against the *concordat*.

The Dacca student's case.

63. The same paper expresses disappointment with the Government resolution on the Dacca student's case.

SANJIVANI

SANJIVANI.

64. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 13th January, thinks that in trials by jury the chances of failures of justice are very few, so no one should complain if the

The Ilbert Bill.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 13th, 1884.

Europeans obtain the right of claiming trial by jury. The natives should try to see the jury system extended to them also. But if this system be confined to the Europeans alone, and serve to give undue prominence to race distinctions, then nothing can be more heart-rending. It is desirable that Government should look upon all classes of its subjects with an impartial eye.

65. The same paper says that a new policy has been inaugurated in connection with the Ilbert Bill. No one ever

DACCA PRAKASH

Sir Auckland Colvin and the settlement.

heard since 1793 that legislation can be carried on by amicable settlement. But the

Ilbert Bill question is actually settled by amicable means. Still it is not desirable that the Bill should be withdrawn. When the foundation is laid, a splendid edifice may be erected upon it. But the writer asks that when even Lord Ripon is moved by a conspiracy of Englishmen, upon whom will the people of India look for support?

66. Referring to the Government Resolution on the Dacca student's case, the *Navavibhakar*, of the 14th January, makes the following observations:—By sup-

The Dacca student's case.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Jan. 14th, 1884.

porting the injustice which Justice Cunningham has done to Rajnath Das, Mr. Thompson has, it seems, shown that he has a feeling heart. Rajnath would possibly have been acquitted had his appeal been heard by Justices Mitter and Pigot. Perhaps in that case the conscientious Mr. Thompson would never again have risen from his sick-bed. The person who feels gratified at the punishment of the Dacca students, who would have been glad to see them punished still more severely, must indeed possess a large measure of Christian spirit. Mr. Thompson has promised to take into his consideration the subject of providing moral instruction in schools. But will the task of providing this instruction be taken out of the hands of school-masters to be entrusted to jailors and hangmen? Will Mr. Thompson again introduce into schools the rattan which has been banished therefrom by wise educationists? The Education Commission has suggested the composition of school-books inculcating moral lessons. Will Mr. Thompson import rattans from the Malaccas in lieu of such works? The people are quite non-plussed. Mr. Thompson's intellect has really gone wrong.

67. The same paper observes that there cannot be the least doubt that Lord Ripon is really the supporter of a liberal policy. It is, however, to be regretted

The *concordat*.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

that his decision in the matter of the Ilbert Bill has cast some reflection on his love for such a policy. In seeking to remove the slight which had been cast upon one portion of the Queen's Proclamation, he has put a slight upon another portion of the Proclamation. After giving a translation of paragraphs 3 and 5 of that document, the Editor proceeds to remark that the scope of paragraph 3 is wider than that of paragraph 5. The purport of paragraph 3 is that the Queen will look upon all her subjects with an equal eye, without making any distinction between them in any matter, whereas the purport of paragraph 5 is that in one particular matter, namely in that regarding appointment to the public service, Her Majesty promises to look upon all her subjects with an equal eye. In other words, then, the relation in which paragraph 5 stands to paragraph 3 of the Proclamation is that of a special rule to a general rule. The disability under which native civilians have hitherto laboured as regards the trial of Europeans was a direct violation of a subordinate principle (special rule) of the Proclamation. Lord Ripon has done justice to this principle by means of that stipulation in the *concordat* which confers equal powers upon native and European District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. But in doing justice to the subordinate principle he is doing injustice to the cardinal principle, according to which there should be no distinction between the European and the native defendants. The people do not regret that Lord Ripon has not had the courage to remove the distinctions between Europeans and natives as regards their punishment, power of appeal, &c.—distinctions left intact by former legislators. What they do regret is that His Excellency is about to create new distinctions. Is it not creating a new distinction that, while the system of trial by jury is to be extended in the case of Europeans, there will be no such extension in the case of natives? The distinction based on the race of the Judge is now to be shifted on to the accused in an aggravated form. What can be a matter of greater regret than that Lord Ripon, the chief supporter of the Queen's Proclamation, should have increased the distinction which had already existed between native and European accused by providing for the trial by jury before the District Magistrate? The people are not satisfied with his removal of a blot from one part of the Proclamation. They would have been satisfied if he had not cast a stain on the fundamental principle of the Proclamation. That principle may yet be preserved intact by granting the privilege of trial by jury to natives also. The extension of the jury system is far easier in the case of natives than in that of Europeans. Any such proposal again is not likely to injure the interests of Europeans, and the Legislative Council cannot reasonably oppose it.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Jan. 14th, 1883.

68. The same paper observes that the *imitation* civil service should

Native Civilians.

be abolished, and in lieu of it the genuine civil service examination held in this country, as it is held in England. But until this is done, the people are not prepared to part with the statutory civil service, which is but a compromise, or to look with favourable eyes upon those who are opposed to it. It will not benefit the State to decry this service like Mr. Thompson. Steps should be taken to improve the efficiency of the statutory civilians. A system of open competitive examination should be instituted, and only those who succeed in passing it should be appointed to the service.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

69. The following is a translation of an editorial paragraph in the same paper:—"The *Englishman* has at length acknowledged the dignity and efficiency of vernacular newspapers, and has at length made the confession that the authorities should listen to the representations of these papers. The late Editor of the *Englishman*, Mr. Furrell, exceedingly

The Weekly Report on Native
Papers.

disliked native newspapers, and always described them as so much waste paper, which did no good to the country and possessed no influence. Mr. Furrell, of course, knew in his heart whether or not these papers were really influential, but lacked the moral courage and politeness to say what he felt. We are exceedingly glad to find that the new Editor, Mr. Mitchell, says what he really feels; and we are grateful to him for his suggestion that the official translations should be freely circulated. By referring to the efficiency of the present Government Bengali Translator, the Editor has but shown that he appreciates merit. If the sort of writing noticed be a specimen, it leads us to hope that the *Englishman* will again become fit to be read by gentlemen."

70. The same paper says:—"The Civilian Magistrate Baboo Ananda Ram Baruah has sent us the following:—

Mr. A. Baruah.

'Government has transferred me to Jessore at my own request. Your paragraph therefore in last week's *Navavibhakar* unjustly blames Government.' We are exceedingly glad to see our error thus rectified."

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Jan. 14th, 1884.

71. The *Surabhi*, of the 14th January, learns from a confidential source that the Secretary of State long ago sanctioned the appointment of two native District Judges,

Two native District Judges.

SURABHI,
Jan. 14th, 1884.

each on Rs. 1,200 a month, for the new districts of Khoolna and Durbhunga. These officers will be selected, like Baboo Brojendra Kumar Seal, from the ranks of the Subordinate Judges. Why has not this proposal been yet given effect to? Have the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Thompson, and the Chief Justice, Sir Richard Garth, become so unfavourably disposed towards natives in consequence of the Ilbert Bill that they cannot give effect to a proposal which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the benefit of the people of India?

72. The same paper makes the following observations in an editorial paragraph:—In the course of his speech in the Indian Legislative Council, the Lieutenant-Governor said that he did not under-

Mr. Thompson on the Queen's Proclamation.

value the Queen's Proclamation. By assuming the office of leader of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill His Honour has furnished a striking illustration of this remark. The Proclamation says that posts and powers will be conferred irrespective of considerations of race. The object of the Ilbert Bill also is to remove race distinctions as regards the powers to be vested in the Judge. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Thompson, is the leader of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill, consequently His Honour has not undervalued the Queen's Proclamation. Arguing perhaps in some such manner, Mr. Thompson has come to the conclusion that he is a supporter of the Queen's Proclamation.

SURABHI.

73. The same paper remarks that it was distinctly said by Lord Ripon that "the Government are altogether bound

Lord Ripon and the concordat.

by the agreement which has been made through the instrumentality of Mr. Evans, and by that agreement they intend to abide." It is strange that His Excellency should have said this in the teeth of his own promise that he would not pass any law without consulting the views of the public. How could he then secretly enter into an odious settlement with the European opponents of the Ilbert Bill? With what decency again could he express his intention to abide by that settlement?

SURABHI.

74. The same paper says that, instead of waiting to see whether the extension of the jury system in the case of Europeans will result in abuse and miscarriage of justice, and of leaving the duty, as Lord Ripon would leave it, of dealing

The jury system.

SURABHI.

with the evil to the Government of the day, it would be better to make enquiries and consult experienced men as to the desirability of making the proposed change.

SURASHI,
Jan. 14th, 1884.

75. The same paper cannot agree with Dr. Hunter and its contemporaries of the vernacular press in asking that natives should be granted the privilege of

The jury system.

trial by jury equally with the Europeans. This will be no gain to natives. Before a European Judge a native jury is certain to cry ditto to the Judge; and even if it does not do so, it will seek to do justice to the accused, who will often be strangers to it. But in the case of a European accused in the mofussil, his friends and relations who will constitute the jury will either acquit him or pass upon him a light sentence. The extension of the jury system in the case of Europeans will lead to an increase of oppression on natives, which will not be checked by granting a similar extension to natives. Of what avail will then the privilege be to them? Let the cry of the people be that the jury system should not be extended in the case of Europeans.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Jan. 14th, 1884.

76. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patrikâ*, of the 14th January:—The people had expected that, although

The jury system.

Lord Ripon might not confer upon natives the right of trial by jury, which he was granting to Europeans in this country, he would still grant natives something, but either owing to their ill-fatedness, or the weakness of Lord Ripon, or any other cause, he has not given them anything. By conferring the right of trial by jury upon Anglo-Indians he has brought ruin upon this country. This will probably ruin not only the natives, but may ruin Anglo-Indians, and the British Government also. Since the establishment of British rule in this country, two important events have occurred, namely, the sepoy revolt and the indigo riots leading to the downfall of the indigo planters. It behoves the authorities to bear these two events always in their minds when they govern this country. The cause of the sepoy war was not injustice, but oppression on the part of Government. Lord Dalhousie had begun to deprive independent native princes of their states by force, and this produced a feeling of dislike towards the British Government in the minds of most natives. At length, for a trifling cause, the sepoys took up arms against the British Government, and not only did they take up arms, but deluged the Indian soil with the blood of Europeans, and British rule was about to be subverted. Placed in this perilous position, the British Government received a lesson, and from that time determined that they would not again causelessly act high-handedly towards any independent native prince, or annex the states of any independent native prince, no matter whether he was weak or strong, guilty or innocent. And this resolution which Government made after the sepoy war they have always adhered to, nor are they likely to act contrary to it at any time. The cause of the indigo riots was oppression on the part of Europeans in the mofussil, and partiality in the administration of justice on the part of the rulers. At one time every European indigo planter in this country possessed the unlimited powers of a King, and oppressed and killed natives with impunity. The poor and helpless people long bore this oppression, but at length they resolved not to bear it any longer, and as soon as this resolution was formed, the downfall of the indigo planters became an accomplished fact. Owing to this the rulers resolved that they would not any longer suffer Europeans in the mofussil to commit oppression with impunity. With this view Mr. Stephen increased the powers of the Magistrates under the Criminal Procedure Code, and empowered local officers to try many cases, formerly triable by the

High Court, in which Europeans may be implicated. Lords Mayo and Lytton, and Lieutenant-Governors like Sir George Campbell and Sir Ashley Eden, did not think it proper to act contrary to this view. But by granting the privilege of trial by jury to Anglo-Indians the present Government has acted in a different manner. The results of this measure will be dreadful, and it is possible the present Government is not able to realize them. It can never be politic to do an act which is calculated to produce feelings of dislike and indignation towards the handful of Europeans in India in the minds of the hundreds of millions of the native population. Times have changed. The people have grown more powerful and enlightened by the spread of education. Living under one common rule, they have learnt unity; while, on the other hand, the Europeans have lost much of the prestige which they formerly enjoyed in this country. A miscarriage of justice now under the jury system will be noticed with fear throughout India, and the whole population will seek redress. The consequence will be that either Government will be compelled to abolish the jury system, and to thus weaken itself, or high-handed Europeans will find it difficult to remain any longer in India.

77. The same paper remarks that a perusal of Mr. Edgar's report on the Dacca boys, and of the Government resolution thereon, will lead those who cherish a respect for the British Government to exclaim—"O British Lion! How art thou fallen!" It will lead the enemies of the British Government to dance with joy, and will inspire with hope those who live under British rule and are eager to make political advancement. But how is the British Government fallen! The Government at the mention of whose name the most efficient and powerful armies trembled with fear, fear of which was sufficient to take away the sleep of Russia, France, Prussia, and other Powers has now become perplexed to find means for putting down school-boys. European opponents of the Jurisdiction Bill! What humiliation have you now brought upon British rule! You do not know what you are doing. You seem to have forgotten that British rule was not established in this country by force of arms. By the force of intelligence and diplomacy, the English have brought natives under subjection. The line of policy which the rulers are now following in the work of administration is one which is not calculated to keep a country under subjection. By acquiring the right of trial by jury you have taken the first step towards lessening the respect and esteem in which natives have hitherto held the European Judge and Government; and the more Government rules the people of this country in a rigorous manner for your sake, the greater will be the accession to their strength. By showing its anxiety on account of school-boys, Government has become a laughing stock to hundreds of millions of natives. Perhaps any other Lieutenant-Governor than Mr. Thompson would have been ashamed to receive the report which Mr. Edgar has written on the Dacca boys, and would have carefully suppressed it. Possibly Mr. Thompson also, had his head not gone wrong in consequence of the Ilbert Bill, would have read the report with a smile.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Jan. 11th, 1884.

78. The same paper observes that there are three ways in which men can be held in subjection, namely—(1) by gaining their love, (2) by force of arms, and (3) by impoverishing them. The first is not approved by English diplomacy. In spite of their professions to the contrary, the English have not yet been able to love India or its people. They have many times, indeed, initiated measures for the benefit of natives, but have not carried them through. They ruled that natives should be admitted into all branches of the public

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

service other than the civil service; but as soon as it was found that this was injuring the interests of those Europeans who were not members of that service, they began to cancel their own rule. The case was the same with Lord Lawrence's State Scholarships and admission into the civil service. To hold India by force of arms is impossible for the English, if for no other reason than for the expenditure it would occasion. The only way therefore that is left to the English is to govern this country by reducing it to a miserable condition. Hence it is that the rulers seek to ruin native trade and industries, to keep natives out of public offices, and to rule them according to a rigorous criminal law. Hence it is that political agitations by natives lead to the commission of repeated acts of injustice towards them.

AWARDA BAKAR
PATRIKA,
Jan. 11th, 1884.

79. The same paper draws the attention of Lord Ripon to the repeated instances of failure of justice caused by the verdict of European juries in this country. The remarks made by the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal on this subject in the Legislative Council are approved of.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 14th, 1884.

80. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 14th January, directs the attention of the authorities to a fearful outbreak of cholera in the village of Inat-

Outbreak of cholera.

pore, in thana Bankipore, sub-division Diamond Harbour, of the 24-Pergunnahs. Government is asked to send medical aid without delay.

SOM PRAKASH.

81. The same paper says that it did not so long believe that an amicable settlement had been made between Government and the opponents of the Ilbert Bill. The news was regarded as a canard.

The Ilbert Bill and the weakness of Government.

But after the approval accorded to the settlement by the members of the Legislative Council, and the statement by the Viceroy of the reasons which have led him to agree to it, there cannot remain any room for doubt. It is well that the dispute has been settled, but it is to be regretted that by making this settlement the Government of India has shown extreme weakmindedness. At this the opponents of the Bill are growing more defiant, and asking that the settlement should be made final. Of course the settlement will not injure the interests of natives, so long as the fundamental principle of the Bill is preserved intact. The Ilbert Bill has now become much like the well-known skimmed milk of Calcutta. The milk has indeed lost its butter, but it is milk all the same. The principle of the Bill yet remains. The European accused will be tried by native Magistrates and Judges. Thanks to Lord Ripon, the people have got the victory. What they regret is that Government has listened to the unreasonable clamour of Europeans, and through fear shown such weakness of mind. Why did it not act according to the suggestions of Sir Charles Turner and the Bombay Government? Why has it made a settlement with the opponents of the Ilbert Bill? Did it make settlements with natives, or even with Europeans, before this when they protested against any measures of legislation? The extension of the jury system only implies a distrust of native Magistrates. It will be impossible to obtain justice at the hands of a jury the majority of which will be Europeans. Of course the Ilbert Bill in its present form is better than no Ilbert Bill.

SOM PRAKASH.

82. The same paper remarks that the state of things described in official reports not unoften differs from that actually existing. Government adopts

Official reports.

measures relying on the accuracy of these reports, and its measures consequently do not always meet with success. The Editor, therefore, suggests that in all cases Government should call for reports from educated

and independent native gentlemen, who are well acquainted with the true state of the country.

83. The *Samaya*, of the 14th January, appeals to the European community to consider the manner in which they treat the natives of India in the light

Political selfishness.

of the teachings of Christ, which are so full of celestial purity. It should forget that India has been conquered by the sword. The people of India and England are alike subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Then why should Englishmen ill-treat the people of India? The time for answering this question has not come. The Ilbert Bill has placed the people in a position to find out wicked men wearing the cloak of righteousness. By the favour of Lord Ripon and of Mr. Ilbert they can now distinguish between what is glass and what is gold.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 14th, 1884.

84. The same paper says that in many instances intending travellers by rail do not get their tickets after payment : sometimes they do not get the excess amount

The hardships of railway journey.

returned to them. People are sometimes beaten with canes when they press forward as the time for the starting of the train approaches. The number of passengers in a compartment often exceeds that fixed by law. But no one is allowed to enter any compartment occupied by a European gentleman or lady. Serious affrays sometimes take place on this account. The supply of drinking water to the Hindus is not often attended to. Over and above these a new cause of oppression has arisen. An old dwarfish European stands at the gate of the Howrah goods shed with a whip in his hand. He strikes with his whip everyone who enters without any distinction of sex.

SAMAYA.

85. The same paper says that the last scene in the Dacca students' case is now being enacted. The actor is no less a personage than the ruler of Bengal. He comes to the rescue of Mr. Cunningham, and

The Government Resolution on the Dacca students' case.

presents himself with a resolution in hand. Since the creation of civilianism, the fact has been patent that one civilian is sure to defend another. Unless there is found a way of punishing these men, there will be no remedy to these evils. The resolution says that there is nothing to be said against the decision of the Magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the boys have been leniently dealt with. The cup of Bengal's iniquity is full. Never did a more worthless Governor disgrace Belvedere. Lord Ripon, the other day, said that a proper remedy should be applied in case of failure of justice. But who will apply it? Appeal means falling from frying pan to fire. God knows when this dire oppression will come to an end. The old Lieutenant-Governor should retire. He is in debt, and is in need of money, but he should not therefore sink the Empire of Her Majesty in the filthy pool of sin. The writer appeals to Lord Ripon to remove Mr. Thompson. Even the lizards and the moles of the Government of Bengal entertain rancorous hatred for the natives.

SAMAYA.

86. The same paper observes that the proposal to extend the system of trial by jury in the case of Europeans should not be opposed. The meeting at the Town Hall should demand the privilege of

The Town Hall Meeting against the settlement.

trial by jury for all India. At the present time the number of jurors is uneven : in future it should be even, and the Judge or the Magistrate should have one vote. The Magistrate or the Judge will never abuse the vote. In the case of a quarrel between two Europeans, there should be no restriction as to the number of natives or Europeans in the jury : there should rather be a larger number of Europeans. But on the case of a quarrel between a native and an Englishman, half the number should be native

SAMAYA.

and the other half Europeans. Better men should be selected to serve as jurors, and they should receive better treatment in the hands of the Judge.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Jan. 14th, 1884.

The concordat.

87. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 14th January remarks, in reference to the composition of the Select Committee appointed to report on the Ilbert Bill, that there are only two gentlemen on this committee who are supporters of the Bill. It will be no wonder, therefore, if the majority raise any unreasonable objections. The passing of the Bill should not be delayed any longer, inasmuch as it will not be a final measure.

PRABHATI,
Jan. 14th, 1884.

The resolution on the Dacca Student's case.

88. The *Prabháti*, of the 14th January, observes that the Lieutenant-Governor has recorded a strange resolution on the Dacca student's case. He is of opinion that the punishment is not unjust. There is no evidence, still His Honour believes that the boys are turbulent. But, asks the writer, is imprisonment the best way of correcting school-boys?

SAMVAD PURNACHANDRODAYA,
Jan. 14th, 1884.

The admission of females in the exhibition.

89. The *Samvád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 14th January, complains that the rules regarding the admission of females into the exhibition grounds are such as cannot be reduced to practice. The price of admission is very high, and the time allowed is very small. Instead of making such rules, a day should be set apart for female visitors, no male guardians being allowed to go with them.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Jan. 15th, 1884.

The Ilbert Bill.

90. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 15th January, observes that the Anglo-Indians and the zemindars have mutilated the Ilbert Bill in such a way that no one is pleased with it. Everyone thinks that the present state of the law is much better. Henceforth there will be no end to the high-handedness of the English. The English love their countrymen so much that the trial by jury will be no trial at all.

DAINIK VARTA,
Jan. 15th, 1884.

The Report on Native Papers.

91. The *Dainik Vártá*, of the 15th January, approves the proposal of the *Englishman* that the Report on Native Papers should be freely circulated. The publication is at present confidential, not even the Magistrates of districts being favoured with a copy. It should be sold at a fixed price like the official Gazette. The writer hopes that the attention of Government will be directed to this matter.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Dec. 27th, 1883.

Publication of the results of vernacular examinations.

92. The *Samvad Báhiká*, of the 27th December, remarks that the results of the minor, middle vernacular, and lower vernacular scholarship examinations, held in 1883, should be published quickly. The writer requests the Officiating Joint Inspector of Schools to attend to this matter.

SAMAD BAHIKA.

Trade of Orissa.

93. In alluding to the letter of one of its correspondents on the subject of commercial enterprise, the Editor of the same paper advises all rich men in Orissa to form themselves into a union, having for its object the advancement of trade and commerce in Orissa.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

Baboo Hira Lall Bose.

94. The same paper regrets to notice the retirement of Baboo Hira Lall Bose, native doctor in charge of the Balasore Charitable Dispensary, on pension, and states that the Baboo was an excellent and successful physician, and was therefore very much loved and honoured by the people of the Balasore station.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

The exhibition.

95. The same paper continues its description of the Calcutta International Exhibition, and remarks that many were astonished to see things which they had never seen before.

96. The editor of the same paper, who recently paid a visit to Calcutta, makes the following remarks on dramatic performances in some of the Calcutta theatres :—

Native theatres in Calcutta.

“The very sight of these performances thrilled our hearts, while many thoughts in connection with the future of Orissa passed through our minds. We now humbly entreat the educated Uriyas to shake off their lethargy, abandon all thoughts of Government service, and strive by all means to improve their condition.”

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Dec. 27th, 1883.

97. The Editor of the same paper, who had recently been on a visit to Calcutta, compares the condition of travellers in Bengal and Orissa, and remarks how comfortable, easy and pleasant is a journey by railway. He then goes on to make the following remarks :—

Reflections on a visit to Calcutta.

“The *Travellers Guide* will explain to any traveller that the surface of British India is intersected by a grand network of railway which traverses all important provinces, except Orissa. What harm has she done to Government that she should be thus neglected? Perhaps Government look up to their canals for the removal of the wants of which we complain, but we assure them that canals will never bring those advantages that follow from a railway.” The Editor then alludes to the proposed railway between Cuttack and Vizigapatam noticed in our last report, and remarks that the work, if once completed, can be easily extended to Balasore and Midnapore. The paper is of opinion that the railway will not injure the canal.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

98. Adverting to the promotion of Baboo Shyam Sunder Dutt, Police Inspector at Balasore, from the third to second grade, the *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 29th December, points out his faults, and remarks that he is not fit to remain in the police service. The Editor, however, expresses the hope that in view of further prospects of promotion, Shyam Baboo will endeavour to improve his character.

An Inspector of Police.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Dec. 29th, 1883.

99. After giving a short account of the Government resolution on the report on stamp revenue, the same paper goes on to make the following remarks :—

Government resolution on stamp revenue.

“The increase in court-fee stamps shows that there was a larger number of cases. The increase in the number of cases shews a larger number of men of depraved morality. This is not a very healthy sign. It is also evident that cases are becoming day by day causes of increased items of expenditure, and we regret that Government does not do anything to put an end to this state of things.” The paper then goes on to point out the deficits under the head of receipt stamps, and is at one with the Commissioner of Dacca, who has remarked that zemindars and merchants disregard the provisions of the stamp law by transacting business in a clandestine manner. The paper, however, hopes that the recent arrangements in connection with the sale of such stamps in all mofussil post offices will bring them within the easy reach of all who require them, and thereby ensure their extensive use in ordinary transactions.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

100. Adverting to the remark of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the license tax is calmly accepted by the general public, the same paper goes on to make the following remarks :—“This sounds well in the mouth of His Honour, but everyone knows the unpleasant feelings that arise in every villager’s mind on the occasion of a visit from a tax-assessor: no one feels himself safe until he leaves the village.” The paper, however, remarks that it is impracticable, under the existing state of things, to arrive

The License tax.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

at a correct estimate of a man's income. How can the tax, asks the paper, be realized when no such estimate is possible? The paper then goes on to make certain extracts from the Government resolution on the subject, and then asks Government to repeal the tax. The paper is of opinion that great injustice was done in realizing the tax from the people of the Pooree district.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Dec. 29th, 1883.

101. In an article headed the "Ilbert Bill," the Editor of the same paper gives a short account of the *concordat* made with the Anglo-Indian Defence Association

The Ilbert Bill.

tion by the Government of India, and then makes the following remarks:—

"The result of the whole controversy is that Englishmen, instead of being lowered in any way, have wrested an additional privilege, namely, trial by jury, whereas the hopes and prospects of the natives of India have, at one stroke, been thrown into the river Ganges."

UTKAL DIPIKA.

102. The following are extracted from the news and correspondence columns of the same paper:—(1) The weather is cool and fever is prevalent in the Cuttack

Miscellaneous.

station. (2) The stamp-vendors make unlawful profits by selling stamps in Banki. This is reckoned as a great grievance.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

103. The same paper, in alluding to the reception of Lord Ripon at Calcutta, notices with indignation that, though the meanest citizen of Calcutta lighted his house

Lord Ripon's reception at Calcutta.

and treated the public with bon-fires on the occasion of His Excellency's return to the capital of British India, Maharajah Jotindra Mohan Tagore, Maharajah Narendra Krishna, the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, and some other gentlemen, belonging to the British Indian Association, who were known to be the leaders of native public opinion, never marked their joy and gratitude by any external sign on the night in question. The Editor calls them enemies of the people of Bengal, and advises everyone to put no reliance on them.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

The exhibition.

104. The same paper continues its account of the Calcutta International Exhibition.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

105. We cull the following from the news columns of the same paper:—

Miscellaneous.

(1) Cholera is raging in certain portions of Balasore. (2) People residing in low lands of Balasore have now become helpless, all the stock of rice having been consumed. (3) The price of rice is rising rapidly.

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA,
Dec. 31st, 1883.

106. The Editor of the *Purusottam Patrika*, of the 31st December, takes great pride in noticing that a manufacturer named Hari Charan Ghose, who is a

A native manufacturer.

native of Bengal, has sent a wonderful clock to the exhibition. This beautiful specimen of workmanship is highly creditable to the inventor, and is calculated to give a great impetus to native arts and manufactures.

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA.

107. Adverting to the raised status of the Presidency School of Baboo Surendranath Bandopadhyaya, the same paper

The Presidency School, Calcutta.

remarks that this laudable effort must be encouraged by all means. These independent institutions will do great good to the public, and teach them self-help. The paper rejoices at the success of the institution.

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA.

108. The same paper adopts the views of its contemporaries, and speaks favourably of the proposed railway between Cuttack and Vizigapatam. It points out that

A railway in Orissa.

the scheme, if carried out in practice, will be remunerative in the end, especially if a branch be thrown out from Khoorda to Pooree. The paper then despondingly remarks that all railway schemes, so far as Orissa is concerned, are ever proposed, but never carried out.

The exhibition.

109. The same paper continues its account of the Calcutta International Exhibition.

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA,
Dec. 31st, 1883.
PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA,

Government resolution on the state of the crops.

110. Adverting to the resolution of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the state of the crops in Bengal the same paper makes the following remarks:—

“ We cannot fully endorse the views expressed by His Honour. Since the state of the crops has been found to be unsatisfactory in most parts of Bengal and Orissa, scarcity, if not famine, is inevitable in certain quarters. It is therefore improper to overlook the representations of the district officers.

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA.

111. The following are extracted from the news columns of the same paper:—(1) Theft is increasing in the Pooree station; and (2) great sympathy is shown at the sickness of Baboo Lall Mohun Ghose, who has thus been prevented from discussing Indian politics in England.

Miscellaneous.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 19th January 1884.

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